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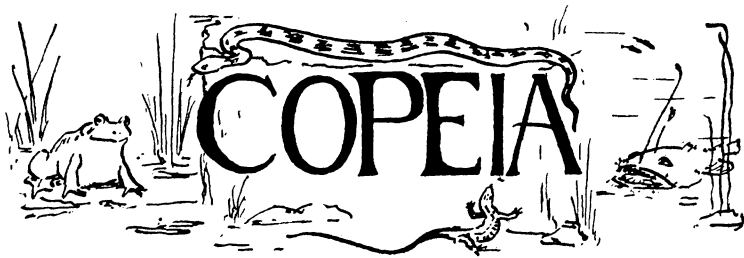
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Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates.

FISHES FROM POCOTALIGO RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA

During a recent trip to central South Carolina, May 14–June 1, 1914, I obtained a few fish from the Pocotaligo swamp near Manning in the coastal plain, which have been identified by Mr. Henry W. Fowler, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and which are now in the collection of that institution. As a list of them may be of interest in tracing the range of the several species, it is here presented.

An examination of numerous strings of fish caught by negro boys in the various channels of the river in the heart of the swamps showed the following species, which are evidently the most common forms, found in such localities, though doubtless there are others: *Ameiurus natalis*, *Chenobryttus gulosus*, *Acantharchus pomotis*, *Enneacanthus obesus* and *Esox americanus*. I also obtained in a scoop net a number of *Gambusia holbrooki* in one of the channels where a small brook entered from the edge of the swamp. At the head of a small tributary swamp, the water from what was originally a large shallow pool, had almost entirely disappeared, leaving a puddle a few feet in diameter literally swarming with little fish,

tadpoles, water beetles and crayfish. The fishes proved to be young *Acantharchus pomotis* and *Esox americanus*. The whole section of country was suffering from an almost unprecedented drought, and many ponds and small streams which undoubtedly contained fish under normal conditions were absolutely dry, while in the big river swamps the water was entirely restricted to the channels.

WITMER STONE,
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POISONOUS SNAKES NEAR NEW YORK CITY

It will be of interest to herpetologists to learn of the occurrence of poisonous snakes in the southerly portion of Westchester County. For some years past the writer has had reports of the occurrence of copperhead snakes and occasional rattlesnakes in the region immediately north of White Plains and south of Mt. Kisco. He has been sceptical of these reports owing to the habits of several species of non-poisonous snakes which vibrate their tails when angry, causing these to be mistaken for rattlesnakes. There is also the common habit among local observers without proper knowledge of mistaking harmless water snakes (*Tropidonotus*) and the flat-headed "adders" (*Heterodon*) for the copperhead snake. Of late, however, there have been persistent rumors of copperhead snakes in the hills near North White Plains. The country is quite wild and few people roam about the hilly portions. On the 25th of June a friend of the writer confirmed these rumors by capturing a large copperhead snake (*Ancistrodon contortrix*) on a hill a short distance from North White Plains. This is the nearest definite record